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#### RICHMOND PRICES GURRENT.

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TOBACCO,	4	to 7
FLOUR-SUPERFINE,	9	50
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CORN, PER BARREL,	4	
WHEAT,	. 1	66
BACON, PER LB.	00	14
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There will be published, from this Office, (perhaps in 2 volumes.)
THE OLD BACHELOR,

Which has deservedly attracted the attention of the literary world—a work, which has, in fact, been pronounced sufficient to redeem the character of the American Literature from the illi-beral strictures of the Edinburgh Review.

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#### PENITENTIARY STORE REMOVED.

WM. ANDERSON, having been recently apw pointed Agent for the Commonwealth, in the place of (David J. Burr resigned,) has removed the Penitestiary Store to the H use for merly occupied by Oakley Phillpotts, nearly op posite Robert Gamble's, where he will keep a constant supply of the articles enumerated below. The manifest improvement in the quality of the nails manufactured at the P-nitentiary, under the direction of the present Supermendent of the Institution; the late deduction which has been made from the former low prices of the Cut nails, together with the disposition which should be felt by the shabitants of the State, for the encouragement of its own manufactures, are inducements which he flatters him self, will give them a preference to any others in Market, orders from Merchants, Inspectors, Carpenters, or others, living in the Country shall be particularly attended to.

## CUT NAILS Wholesale Prices 3 | 13 | C | nts per lb. 4 | 12½ | do

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8	105 do		do		114
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Broad and narrow Axes, Hatchets, Mat-neks, Peck Axes, Grubbing Hoes, Broad, Lilling and Garden Hoes, Traces, Well Crans, Plough Shares and Coulters, Stretch-Ox chains Hinges of different Hammers, Wedges, Fenders and Cindersels, Snaffles Curb and Blind Bridles, Halter , Horse and Mule Collers, Surcingles, Back Buds Belly Bands, Braces, Breaching, Fire Budses, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, Sash Cord. Cink Lines and Scine Twine. Cotton Cotton different descriptions, Spun Cott n, Bed Tyke,

# Morocco Caps, &c &c &c. BOOTS AND SHOES.

- 1		L Cine	_		T3.11.		
Fall Tops, Back Straps			5	9 Dollars			
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25	UW TOWS			7	- de	,	
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	An's Calf Sk	in Shoe	s, lined and	d			
	bound			10s 60	1-12:		
Do Side Leather				7s 6d -9s			
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7	Vegroes' Shoe	s (stron	g Russet)	70 6	1-8,		
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(	Firls Morocco	Shoes		50 6	d		
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In addition to the Penitentiary Manufactures a general assortment of Graceries is daily ex-pected, from the North-which will be sold at moderate prices for eash, country produce, or

acceptances in Town. WM: ANDERSON.

WENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD A Ranaway from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. A mulatto man named Join, alas John White, he is remarkable likely -- up wards of six feet high, about 22 to 23 old ble, can read and I believe write-he for merly belonged to Mr. Banjamin Drew of Smithfield, and served him as a house servant, and was as I am informed an extraordinary good He carried with him-a drab surfout coat than half worn-with pockets at the sides blick close bodied do, one pair white expentations of virginia cloth. One do,thu. do. -one do. blue plans -- one vest striped

in imitation of swans down. He no doubt will scription in Liverpool, and some in Glas | the military aspect of things in that counattempt to pass for a free man, & probably will be lurking about Petersburg or its vicinity where I am told a free woman fives with whom he had taken up some time past—or perhap gone to Smithfield, where his mother lives— All masters of vessels and others are cautione against conveying away or in any way harbour ing the said fellow at their peril. I will give the above reward; if secured in any goal in the stars so that I get him again—and forty dollars if taken & secured out of the state.

P. S. If prought home, all reasonable charges will be paid in addition to the above reward Wm. YOUNG.

Richmond, April 16.

## Europe.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY, MARCH 11. COMMERCIAL CREDIT.

Report from the Select Committee on the

state of Commercial Credit. Your Committee directed its attention to three points :- 1. The extent of the difficulties and embarrassments. 2. The cau-

ses of them. 3. The expediency, with a view to the present and future interests of the merchants and manufacturers, and of the public, of any assistance being afforded by Parliament The Committee then proceed to state, that the principal part of the distress had a

risen out of extensive speculations which commenced on the opening of the South A

Mr. Garden, the Chairman of the Cham ber of Commerce and Manufactures, at Glasgow, had been examined, and his evi-

" That in Glasgow the distress began a mong the manufacturing body of the peo. ple, and it has pressed more severely upon them than any other class. The cause of it was, that a set of Merchants in London, Liverpool, and Gasgow, en ered into very extensive exports to South A nerica and to the West-Indies, chiefly intended for the Spanish Col nies; these expeditions not meeting a ready market, these exporters had not been able to pay the manufacturers, when the bills became due; the bills there fore were returned upon the manufacturers, which created a great deal of distress ;that the manufacturers have their property tocked up in bankrupts' estates, that part of it will be lost no doubt, but yet that in the course of 9, 12 or 15 months a considerable part of the capital will return to the manufacturers It is the class of manufacturers who have capitals that ought to be relieved because a little aid from Government would enable them to go on a direor laborers.

"The banks which had discounted the bills of the merchan's for the manufacturers are not able to give the regular accommodition which they had been used to do to their customers.

. That in his opinion the demand would in a great measure come round to the manufacturers ag un; that the home trade and some other markets are still open to them; that he has always seen in his experience of 30 years, that a glutin a market is followed by a brisk demand; for no person will supply the markets, or adventure at all when they are overstocked, hence they be.

The committee conclude by stating, that military operations of the same armies.

The rear guard of the French was or turally come round, and the nome trade always takes off a certain quantity, so that he had no doubt, in six or twelve months this increased demand will do more than take piest effects, and the completest successoff what is on hand now, or what will be manufactured in the mean time, which will be a very limited quantity indeed.

That the distresses were immediately and in the first instance occasioned by the want of payment for those that were vended; but at the same time the want of a market is certainly a part of the cause -The markets of South America having been for a time overst pked, there is no great demand at present; and even though there we e a demand, in the present situation o things, with the want of confid nce and the of credit, it would be difficult for he manufacturers to kn w to waom to se I with safety; that it is curefly occasioned by the want of payment for the goods sold; that with some measure come round in the course of twelve months, and then the manufacturer will have his own capital a-

" That there had been a great fall in the price of the manufactures; that when he left Glasgow, there were some articles of manufac ure which had fallen pernaps 40 or 50 per'cen; but he understands from communications since that the fall is greathe distress is become more ter, because general With respect to the failures that had happened, there are several houses which will probably pay very large dividends; and indeed there are several of the houses in Giasgow that he ailudes to, which stopped payment, have undertaken to pay their creditors, in a certain time; one who had more than 200,000; of bills out, has undertaken to pay his creditors in three, four, eight, twelve and sixteen months, and probably he will do it, but in the mean time, the manufacturers cannot command a shil. ling of this money; that the failures of those houses, before he left Glasgow, had amoun, ed to rom one to two millions; one house (the same which the witness alluded to be fore) has failed since that time for 519, 0001, they have undertaken to pay it in

"That the failures of the export houses, certainly arose from their having gone greatly beyond their capital, having exported goods to a far greater extent; but he understood many of those houses were not without capital and some even had large capital, but being disappointed in the mar. kets, it was found that they could not make their returns so quickly as their bills be came due ;-there are houses of that de

"Being asked as to the amount of fai lures on the present occasion, as compared with those in 1793? he said "the proportion of failures will be always something in proportion to the extent of the trade, (which has increased wonderfully since 1793;) and of course the failures are now to a much larger amount than they were at

The committee then proceed to state that Mr. Garden's evidence had been in general confirmed by the evidence of Mes rs. J. and R. Mackerell and Mr. Fulton, Muslin ma... nufacturers' at Paisley, and that simil r evidence had been given by Sir Robert Steel. That the largest Manufacturers had been forced to reduce their work one third, o. there one half, and others to discharge their workmen altogether; and that those which were continued in employment were

The committee then state the returns of the Exports of the Cotton manufacturers, to show the progress of the rade.

Exports in the year ending 5th January, 1808 Do. 1809 13 835.803 ters. Do. 1810 18 616,723 And in the three quarters ending Oct 10, 13,561,136 1810

and from South America-that great part of the returns for the manufactures which were it was found that the French had repred in the home market, the e were no imme. deception: the next day, ne 6 h of Ma co. diate means of realising their value.

nected with, and aggravating the discress, Galaga was the extent to which the system of wategoods may be brought, and from whence sent heir goods here, and we are now the exporters of Portugal wines to Portugal.— The South American markets being open to found. us, the immense productions of those places now comet fill our war houses, and for a cluded, have been immense—these causes, co-operating at a period when the situation of the United States has prevented their mites.

The other or main road, called the upper spirits, and are well prepared for an and passes by a French depot of provisions and are well prepared for an and passes by a French depot of provisions and are well prepared for an and passes by a French depot of provisions and are well prepared for an and productions of which they are stated to be destitute a every thing expenses.

Embarrassments are also felt in some o.

come exhausted; and of course a very good demand arises afterwards. The markets of South America and the West India Islands of the Proposition of the French having lately taken and some skirmishing took place, in which there were some lives lost and proposition of the French having lately death about 300 Portuguese peasants taken and some skirmishing took place, in important benefit.— They have referred to which there were some lives lost and proposition of the French having lately death about 300 Portuguese peasants blood, alleging as a reason, that they ed and so issted he parties called gue that measure were attended with the hapthey recommend similar provisions-hat the amount of Exchequer Bills to be issued should not be less nor more than six millions-and that a greater interval should be given for re-payment than was allowed in 1793, the committee being of opinion that the time for payment of the first quarter's installment should not be earlier than the middle of January next, and the remainder from three months to three months, so that the whole shall be discharged in 9 months from the payment of he first installment.

An appendix is attached to the report, containing he resolutions of a meeting in London, and the deputies from Glasgow &

Paisley on the 12th ult. These resolutions state, that the distress which in the origin was considered to be actributable to he imprudent speculations to South America, has been a certain degree occasioned by other circumstances of a dif. That the system of ware-housing goods for re-exportation, without payment of duty, and the events of the two last years, th 9 h. have made Great Britain the emporium of the 10th a dragoon of the gaurds, the trade, not only of the Peninsula, but alo of the Brazils, Spanish America, St. high character of the nation have in fact contributed to produce a mos- alarming evil. And the measures of the enemy having been especially directed to the preventing the exportation of the immense quantities of merch indize of all descriptions thus accumulated, the consequences are that the goods are become a burthen, and the advances to the owners on account and the payment of freight and assurance have become grie yous, in such a degree as to threaten most solid and respectable houses with all

the evils of insolvency.

The meeting therefore recommend mmediate remedy, and direct Messrs. Reid, Angerstein, Tunno, and Inglis to deliver the hove resolutions to the Chancellor of the

### LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

We have received files of Portuguese and Spanish Gazeties, down to the early part of April, and some private advices of tarens

under lord Wellington, on the 4th of March, every point. was at Cartaxo near Villa Franca, on the Tagus, 26 miles N. E. from Lisbon, his di- we have received no minutes of, urther t an vision, the centre consisting of 25,000 et- that on that date, the British heav quarters

The head quarters of Marshal Berestord, on the same day, was at Chamasco, 40 apar. miles eastward of Cartaxo, and on the left The of the T gus, his force consisting of 57,000 just arrived from England, had jou d gen men, principally Portuguese, with some eral Berestord's division, and the sec and The manufactures in Lancashire had fall-en 40 50, and in some places 60 per cent. squadrons of British cavalry and British

The left of the army under general Drummond had its head quarters at Forres Ve\_ dras, 28 miles due north of Lisbon, and a bout 10 miles from the sea, commanding at a reduced rate of wages, amounting to the lower road be ween Lisbon and Leyria; not more than one-half their ordinary pay-2000 P ranguese with some auxiliary Spa-

The Head Quarters of the French com mander in chief was at this time and on the 5th of March at Samarem, 22 9,816 889 miles N. E. of the British Head-Quar

The reconnoising parties of the right wing under general Berestord, had-accasi-onally crossed to the right ade of the Tagus possible. The committee then state, that great dis-ress was felt amongst the importers of pro-side the position of general Beresford beluce from the foreign West India Islands, ing 20 miles above the French head quarters; but on the morning of the 5th March, exported to these parcs came home in sugars from this position having left on their out and coffee, which not being entitled to sale posts a number of uniformed effigies, as a litate means of realising their value. the division of general be estord or seed It also appeared to your committee, that the Tagus, and formed a junction with the one cause that might be considered as con- right of the division of general Wellesley at

The whole army was now in pursuit of housing the goods of foreigners, as well as the French who had made very rapid tornative merchants, for exportation, had been ced marches Santarion from is extent carried. Since the opening of the West- may be supposed to have contained about India and London D cks. Great Britain has become a free port, into which foreign heap of runs; only a out 5 or 6 houses were habitable, the rest, without exception, they may be exported without paying im unrooted and gutted nor was there a door port doties; the consequence has been, that or window o be seen, some had been cond the merchants of other countries, whether sumed by fir, and the runs were still said incular news—not much change I believe neutrals, enemies or allies, have eagerly king on the 9th. One church only examine I left it——the fortifications on the sen goods hither. Spain and Portugal nave ped, the others suffered in the general French side are progressing, and those on wreck, nor was here a particle of pro- the island are rapidly going in. visions nor any thing of any value to be

At the position of Santarem, the two great roads united, the lower leads to Leyria are in Losbon-the cavairy lately arrived now come to fill our ware-houses, and for a time to exhaust the capitals of the mer chants. Our conquests have the same to direction something was of north; this dency, and from Europe, the importations is the road to Combra, over which the troops as hey arrive, to be sent both armies had travelled as far as Ley then places whence the British flag is extraction and no doubt from this to the middle of the parties of the middle of the parties of the part

American productions of which they and hospitals at Thomas, which was on the would have been the carriers, the effects Z zare river 22 miles nearly north of Sailhave been more sensibly feltaby our mer. tarent. The position of general Beres ord, be an awful one, in which many a brave elwas below the confluence of he Z zare low's head will be laid low. with the Tagus, and consequently menaced ther branches of trade—but the committee the left of the French and Committee the lef

the manner in which relief was aff rded in somets taken on both sides; the British light (treebooters or parezans) which have done 1793, and have found, that the provisions of infantry are reported as having suffered very severely, but they compelled the French

On the 7th the main body of the British

Thomas; and the British light troops came stated horrid transaction. up with their rear guard, and several severe conflicts took place.

On the 8 h, the whole army was in mo. tion, and it was then supposed that the said to be 2000 men killed and taken, the French had occupied the strong posttion at remainder took refuge in the strong place the Pont de Murcelia, and mas they mean t to make a stand there A great number of prisoners were made, composed principally of persons exhausted by fargue, and ap-parently much emaciated from want of

to hait for want of provisions; the French here A number of peasants have come having destroyed every thing of that deferent nature, and far more extensive influ-scrip ion on the whole line of their march, who per nitted them to do so, which is a and for several miles on every side -

Santarem, stated, that the advance of the of troops arrived from England in eight Domingo, Guadaloupe, &c. but even of British had come in contact the preceding men of war and transports; it is said there countries under the direct influence of the day with one of the Fr nch divisions, about enemy, whose traders have been anxiations to avail themselves of the protections to avail themselves of the protection taken so much by surprize, that they were only looked for-more are on their way es in which they had went to rest. The British infantry were under orders or for ced marches, since the pursuit began, and it was not doubted at that time, that the whole body of the French would be compelled to fight.

mies, which will (be the result hat it may) materially affect the political world."

The division of General Hill was pushed forward with great celerity, to inter cept the French in the passage of the riv

the French was attributed to the deser ion my under that great general, Mascoa,of lieutenant Burke from the British, as he They left Santarem on the night of the 4 h. was supposed to have carried with him that, without doing any great mischief to accounts of the large reinforcements that the town; a letter from the Portuguese e-

On passing up the Tagus after the s try; from which we collect the following vacuation of the lines by the Brush army, particulars, principally derived from an the line of defence is seen without difficulfficer of the British army, at Lisbon, at ty, and there is one deep broad entrenchthe period of the departure of the Wm. ment from the Tagusto Porres Vedras, and enn. the head-quarters of the British army, works the most formidable are erected at

The operations thence to the 7 h of April, fective British troops, and two bi gades of were at Thomas on the Zezere, the termer depot of the French; and that the Feach head quarters was at Coimbra, near 60 miles

The 4th regiment of intantry which had regiment had joined 1 rd Wellington's divi-

The following two paragraphs, we copy

. The appearance of the French prisoners sufficiently shew the situation they most have been in from want of provisions, quite emaciated, and broken drown with hunger &

fatigue.
I was suggested that Massena's game is to draw our forces from Lisbon as fer as possible, to enable Sourt wire is coming from he neighborhood of Cad z with a strong force to join Morier, in order to take possession of the province of Alentej, and again bring the war as near the capital as

Such is the account of the advices to the 7th of April, from the armies A vessel was to sail in turee days after the William Penn, from Lisbon for his port, waich may perhaps bring later advices; the distance of the head quarters of the two upmies however de n indicate any very speedy movemen .- AURORA,

### EXTRACTS TO THE POITOR OF THE AURORA. "LISBON, March 4, 1811.

"By the John C. Stocker, Singleton, I give you a few lines; though nothing of great moment is passing here, yet three regiments of cavalry have arrived from Engrand, and 4000 roops within a fee days past, and a reinforcement of \$000 more troops, are hourly expected one r gi ent of 1200 is also hourly expected, to be stationed a Cadiz arem whence we have had no par-

"Orders have come down from head-quarters here, to send to the army all the surgeons and medicines, and officers that ris, after the battle of Busaco: Comnext month, something se ions may be albra is distant from Santarem about eighty culated on, the result of which must be un-

. There has been an in erview a few d ys not appear they are felt in the woollen trade to such an extent as would at all justify a call and Almeida and divided Ro. tigo, which I can obtain and which I believe is g. d. it is though, that it relates to the circum-The rear guard of the Same armies sance of the French having lately put to death about 300 Portuguese peasants in cold ed and s isted he parties called guerelias, an immense de o of mischief to the French, both in Spain and Portugal. It will remain for Lord Wellington either to sanction this haited waiting for the division from Torres condemn t e principle, and in the atter Vedras to join and that day pushed their case he would being dium on himself, from The French had recired in Scolumns from cularly lock for vengeance for the above both Spaniards & Portuguese; the latter parti-

" Badajoz is still, bombarded by the French. In a sally lately made from thence by the Spaniards, they met with great loss, of Evas. The Spaniards were at first successful, but their cavalry giving way ina shameful manner, the infantry was obliged to fly.

the British. "The inhabitants from the small towns one whole convent of nuns have arrived into he Br-tish bne- lately from the French, The French had not reached Combra on prohibited from leaving near homes."

> "Yesterday commenced landing, a indy are eight regiments, between six and seven out-my opinion is not yet allered, high is, that the middle of Ap il will not ft as, without the trial of strength being ande between he two grand contending ar-

" As the Indian Chief is still det. in a by In the British army, the sudden retreat of formation of the recreat of the French re adverse winds, it enables me to give you inhad lately arrived from England. Among cretary of Lord Wellington, to his inner pursuit, were some deserters from their own manner.—Other letters, dated Singapore, The army of general Beresford having burnt, and no heavy arattlery thrown in aband ned the left side of the Tagus, great the river Lord Wellington is pursuing, &c state all the gun carriages to have been over and sought retuge in the ruins of Sanwere informed that he was at Thomar, ha-